## A GIANT OF RESERVOIRS.

IT IS TAKING FORM SWIFTLY AT JEROME PARK.

Man Power and Steam Power Wiping Out Old Landmarks and Harrying Forward the Task of Removing 7,000,000 Cubic Feet of Rock and Earth-Enormous Propositions of the Undertaking-Its Plans and Its Progress-The City's Water Supply of the Future.

How many persons are there hereabout who are aware that there is now well under way within the limits of the present city one of tho stupendous undertakings which have set this age of the world apart from all others in proving man's mastery of the earth and the elementsone which will demand from the pockets of taxpayers a total of nearly \$10,000,000 f This undertaking is the building of a new distributing reservoir to insure this city against a water famine in case of an accident to either of the Croton aqueducts or to any other of the great engineering works which conserve an I bring to this city its daily supply of potable water. The city already has one enormous pool which answers this purpose and one little pool at Forty-second street. In Bryant square, which holds what is now only a mouthful of water for the metropolis.

No other one thing perhaps will so impress one with the rapid growth of New York as the history of its water works. Fifty years ago, when the Forty-second street distributing reservoir was built, it was looked upon as likely to be adequate for many years, and it impressed the imagination as well as the eye with its magnitude. It certainly is an impressive structure. and few persons can realize the fact that this enormous city gulps down its entire contents of water in the tenth part of every day. Could you look into it from the top of its walls, nearly forty feet above the street level and 420 foot long on each side, survey its four acres, and peer into its thirty-six-foot depth of water and comprehend that there were before you 24,000,000 gallons, it might be still harder to believe that this was but a cupful to the giant New York. Go from there to Central Park's twin reservoirs, which cover more scres than many a farm, and try to imagine how long the water there would last the city. You will find it a long walk about the edges of these lakes, and if the water is up to its highest

Van Cortlands

BOSTON

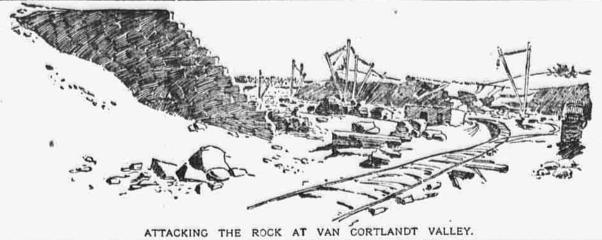
GATEHOUSE

SHAFT P

moved to it in the form of masonry, cement, and pipes, have been made by Chief Engineer Fteley of the Aqueduct Commission. Beginning with 3.730,000 cubic yards of earth excavation and 3.165,000 tends of rock excavation, and adding items which include, among others, 392,000 cubic yards of masonry, 53,000 tens of bricks, and 3.550 foms of iron pipes and castings, and reducing all these to cart loads of about 2,700 pounds each, the engineers calculate that to move the whole load in one train of caris would take 11,000,000 horses and carts. If twenty feet be allowed for each cart and horse the procession would be 41,666 miles long, almost enough to girdle the earth twice. The total weight would be nearly 14,000,000 tons. If this were loaded into flat cars, with twenty tens in each car, the train would number 742, 500 cars and would reach 6,214 miles. Divided into trains of forty-five cars each it would take 16,500 locomotives to haul it.

done. The contract calls for a certain amount a cubic yard for moving earth and rock and for putting in piace stone, brick, or rubble masonry, iron work, and so on to the end of the list. The two great items are for excavating earth and rock, and the prices bid for these are interesting as showing how modern methods are bringing rock under man's control. Mr. McDonald undertakes to dig out the earth for 23.6 cents a cubic yard and to blast out and remove the rock for 86 cents a yard, and those prices include also carrying away both earth and rock and finally disposing of them. To get rid of such enormous quantities of earth and rock was one of the most serious problems which the contractor had to deal with.

If all the earth and rock, to be removed were piled up upon a regular city block, 200 feet wide and 900 feet long, it would make a solid square pile 1,050 feet high—higher than the Eiffel tower and nearly twice the height of this countries.



The rock alone to be taken out is just about equal in quantity to that which was in the great pyramid of Egypt when the pyramid was complete and measured 479 feet in height and 764 feet along each of its sides. The total weight of the pyramid is estimated at 6,316,000 tons, or less than half the weight that will have to be moved in completing the new reservoir. Twenty-three million six hundred thousand bricks will be used in the work. The American Surety building, which towers in lower Broadway, is perhaps the most consplications object in this city. If all the stone and brick masonry to be put in place in completing the new reservoir and its connections with the old and new aqueducts were built up solidly in the form of that building, with the same ground area, it would make a tower five times as tall, or about 1,650 feet high. The bricks alone would be enough to load half a dozen or more of the biggest steamers affoat.

The need of the new reservoir was recognized

GUN HILL ROAD

ROAD -

POLO POLO CLUB HOUSE

POWER HOUSE

CIUB

OUTET COUTET

BRIDGE

THE PROPERTY.

TRAVERS SI

try's tallest structure, the Washington Monument at Washington. D. C. Those who knew the old Jerome Park race track in its palmy days will recall the fact that a double tracked branch of the Harlem Railroad used to take them under Jerome avenue and into the race course. Mr. McDonald leased this branch and began buying or leasing a right of way to extend it toward Long Island Sound, five miles away. At the edge of the Sound he bought 250 acres of low lands which surround the famous old Castle Point, where the Sereven mansion stood between the mouths of Barrett's Creek and Westchester Creek, in Unionport. His railroad will reach to this property, and there a sea wall and wharves will be built, the land filled in with the material from Jerome Park reservoir, and a the material from Jerome Park reservoir, and a salt meadow marsh be turned into a valuable

will reach to this property, and there a sea wall and wharves will be built, the land filled in with the material from Jerome Park reservoir, and a salt meadow marsh be turned into a valuable building or manufacturing property. Nearer at hand Mr. McDonald secured contracts with the Commissioner of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards and with the Park Commissioners to fill up and raise the grades of parts of Jerome avenue. Tremont avenue, Webster avenue, and the Pelham parkway, and also with the Wolf estate to turn into solid, high landa large tract of soft marsh which lies in the hills just to the east of Bronx Park. Mr. McDonald took possession of the site for the reservoir at once, and began work on Aug. 29, 1895.

The form of the new reservoir was almost fixed by nature, and beyond the obliteration here and there of obtrusive knobs of rock, the natural contour of the ground has been followed in the engineer's design. The form is not unlike that of the heart of an animal. Into the north end of this great basin will come the city's two main arteries, the old and the new Croton aqueducts. Near the centre of the reservoir these will empty into the chambers of a gate-house, full of valves, and be led from there far down on each side of a contral division, where the stream will be let loose in the two parts of the basin. From these outlets it will circle about in a great eddy, gathering air and purifying itself in the sunshine until it gets back to another set of openings in the gatehouse, where it will enter and be led to a tunnel which plunges it down a shaft into the new aqueduct 120 feet below the bottom of the reservoir, and forces it forward into the veius of the city's water system. Another gateway will et the water into the old aqueduct, which will continue from the gatehouse just as it does at present over High Bridge into the city below the building of the reservoir, the other, the bringing to let of the aqueducts. As far as the old Croton Aqueduct is concerned, the task woul

portions of the work to see in progress. Accaring to the living rock are longitudinal arches of heavy rock masonry, and resting upon these again arc the two aqueducts, the old one with an opening 7½ feet wide and 8½ feet high, and the new one with an opening of 11½ by 13½ feet. The whole structure forms a wall 40 feet wide at the top and varying in height from 30 to 50 feet.

When the reservoir itself is finished it will be very more like the one in Central Park, except that from the outside its walls will be inconspicuous, although in their inner slopes they will be more than thirty feet deep; there will be few places where the tops of the walls will show more than eight or ten feet above the surrounding country, and there will be must show at all from the outside. The highest spot is just to the west of the place where the aqueducts are to enter at the north end, where Van Cortlandt valley begins. The entire embankment around the aqueduct is to have a water-tight core wall of rock masonry, which will begin near the top of the earth, above the water line of the reservoir, and extend from there to the solid rock beneath. This wall will be 3 feet thick at the top. To get to the rock at the head of Van Cortlandt valley a ditch 65 feet below the surface had to be dug, and the completed wall, whose top end one may see projecting from the bit of finished embankment there, is 90 feet high and 10 feet thick at its bottom. The entire length of the outer water line of the new aqueduct is 4,500 feet, or nearly 23; miles, and the core wall must be built through this whole length, except where the rock rises and forms the embankment.

The laying of the core wall is the first process in forming the embankments. After that is built comes the forming of the embankment, and wherever this is built up the work must be

iron pipes. At the east, opposite Potter place, two more big pipes will pieroe the walls. At the west, opposite Albany avenue, two more pipes of the same size will go out. All pipes and the two aqueducts centre at the gate house, and the system of pits and gates there must be capable of such combinations as to be able to take water into each side separately from each or both aqueducts and then to discharge the water from each side separately or together into any one or eall of the aqueducts and pipes at any time. To accomplish this the gatehouse will have many chambers and sixty enormous iron gates set in dressed granite gateways. Each gate will have an opening 2½ feet wide and 8 feet high. Each one weighs about three tona and costs \$1,200. The cost of these is not included in Mr. McDonald's contract. The city supplies them. At the outlets of the six 48-inch pipes for local distribution there will also be gate houses just beyond the embankment, but these will be simple.

Down bolow every other part of the work there must be a drain laid to drain each lobe of the reservoir or the chambers of the gate house. The channel for this is now being cut. It will pass out at the Van Cortlandt valley opening and contain a twenty-inch iron pipe.

The taking of the land for a reservoir cuts in two the old Boston road or Van Cortlandt avenue. A new connecting road will be built around the north end of the reservoir from the old Boston road or Van Cortlandt avenue. A new connecting road will be built around the north end of the reservoir from the old Boston road or Van Cortlandt avenue. A bill to provide for this was offered in the toy be defined to the same avenue to New avenue, but the authorities who are building; the concourse want a bridge thrown across the reservoir from the end of the Southern Boulevard to Albany avenue, A bill to provide for this was offered in the Legislature last year, but the Aqueduct Commission defeated it. The Commissioners objected to it on the ground that it would be flikely to defile the water.

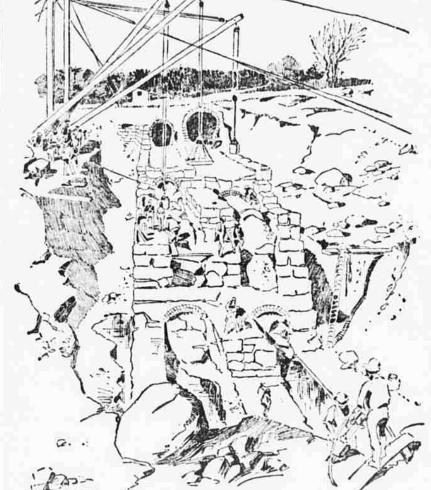
were moved to lots across Sedgwick avenue.

The Jorome Park site had about 105 acres, all told. John Dickinson was the next largest owner. He had forty acres or more. Horace B. Claffin had about twenty seven acres; John Claflin, eight acres; Hugh N. Camp, one piece of eighteen acres and many smaller ones; Augustus Van Cortlandt, eight or ten acres, and the rest was divided among many owners, there being 144 parcels.

and in places 45 feet high. The power house was another expensive piece of work. For a building the ballicom of the Jockey Club house was carried off to the top of a rocky hill near the old Polo Club house and boilers and engines set up in it on the rock. It is to have a second 600-horse-power engine and air compressor and will then have cost about \$100,000. It is estimated that 2,500,000 pounds of dynamite will be used in tearing away the rocks of the reservoir and the route for the aqueducts where that is to be tunnelled.

The old Belmont stables were turned into shops and storerooms, and others were provided with floors and doors and windows, and converted into dwelling houses, which are let at low rents to the men employed. The greater part of the laborers on the work are Hungarians. What is left of the Jockey Club house is now hospital, where Dr. George W. Nash has a dispensary and a complete outait to care for sick or injured men. Works like this cost much in human life. Rocks roll on men and crush them, the risk fall on them, premature blasts tear them limb from limb, and malaria and exposure break them down. In accidents alone it has been estimated that the new Croton aqueduct cost so many lives that the victims' graves, if made end to end, would roach the length of the aqueduct. It was a life for every seven feet.

The Oak Hill Club house is the headquarters of Division Engineer Alfred Craven, who looks after the city's interests, and the old Polo Club



BRINGING IN THE TWO AQUEDUCTS.

house is Mr. McDonald's headquarters, where Mr. H. B. Reed has general charge of the work.
When all the excavating has been accomplished and the core walls and embankments have been finished, there will still be a vast job in hand to finish the reservoir. Lying as it does upon a ground surrounded by property already very valuable and becoming rapidly more so, it is imperative that no water shall leak through either the sides or the bottom of the reservoir. When the Central Park reservoir was flushed in 1862 it was supposed that enough had been done to make it water-tight, for core walls ranning to the rock had been built within the walls, constructed of puddied clay and earth, and the inner slopes of the banks had been paved with flat stones laid in cement mortar. The new reservoir will have its core walls of rock and then its whole inner surface, bottom and slopes, whether on earth or rock, will be covered with at least four inches of cement mortar. The contract calls for 50,000,000 square feet of such surface coverings. This would be enough to cover the whole width of an ordinary fifty-foot street for nineteen miles.

The contract calls and embankments for daily consumption run above 280,000,000 gallons it will be obliged to explore new fleids for daily consumption run above 280,000,000 gallons it will be obliged to explore new fleids for a supply. Inquiry has a diversity of opinion whether it would best be the nearer watersheds and trivers of Connecticut, the regions above Albany, or the mountains of New Jersey Many engineers of connecticut, the regions above Albany, or the mountains of New Jersey. Many engineers of reputation that a supply engineers of reputation that a supply can be got from that source which would dwarf the Greater New York and its growing New Jersey dependencies for generations.

NO WAR FEVER AMONG ASSYRIANS.

They Smoke Their Pipes with Dignity and Wen't Even Pray for Turkey.

All along the lower part of Washington street are jo be seen dingy, dark little cafes, the doors

are to be seen dingy, dark little cafes, the doors of which are surmounted with cabalistic looking hieroglyphics. The hieroglyphics are Arabian characters, and the members of the Arsyrian colony resort to the cafe's nightly to discuss the latest acws of the war. The discussions are marked with sobriety and decorum. The Assyrian is not a ready talker. He dislikes the excitement of argument, preferring to sit and listen. Hour upon hour he sits silent, with placid oriental dignity, inhaling the fragrant smoke of his Turkish eigarette.

The attitude of these former subjects of the Sultan-the majority are now American citizens is in marked contrast with the loyal fervor of the Greeks that throng the cafes of Roosevelt street, for while the latter are all ablaze with enthusiasm for king and country, the sym-pathics of the former are with the enemies of Turkey. Not one penny, not even a prayer, will the Assyrians contribute to aid the armies of the

the Assyrians contribute to aid the armies of the Prince of the Faithful, and while the Greeks are daily flocking homeward to take up arms in defence of the Cross, not a single volunteer has left nor is likely to leave these shores to enroll himself in the ranks of the Croscent.

This apparent lack of patriotism is easily explained. The number of Mahommedans in this city is very smail. Practically, all the Assyrian colony is Christian, and its members resent as an insult any attempt to identify them with the Turk. When a reporter, the other day, went through the colony trying to cheft the views concerning the Eastern crisis, the answer he received was:

"We are followers of Christ; the Turks of Mahomed. To hell with them!"

The Assyrian colony of this city numbers about 5,000 souls. As a whole the colony is prosperous. Most of its members are engaged in commerce, whereby some have amassed considerable fortunes. The Assyrian is a particularly shrewd business man.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Ministers With Churches, and Churches With

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The paper by "Clergyman" in the Post of April 17 on the subject of ministers, and on which you comment

in THE SUN of last Sunday, is far within the truth. To see the quality as well as the extent of the evils spoken of, I submit the following almost incredible statement by those two well-known ministers in the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Drs. Herrick Johnson and S. J. McPherson of

Chicago, in their report on this matter to the General Assembly. This report, being accented and adopted, becomes a solemn deliverance of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian "In this matter [the adjustment of ministers and churches] we are now wholly without order, and whatever law we may have is a dead letter. The Church that glories in its polity as

both efficient and Scriptural is obliged to confess that thus far it has proven itself either unwilling or incompetent to remove the repreachful fact, If our polity is right we have not worked it. If it is not right, it is time we made it right. \* \* This utter lack of system in the adjustment of ninisters and churches leads to another humillation. On the one side, our churches are open to all sorts of ecclesiastical prowlers who vex and fret, if they do not destroy, the little flock. Our churches, too, in their strait of finding suitable men, and not knowing where to turn for authorized and intelligent counsel, have been led to the devices of the shop and to advertise for a preacher, hawking through the religious press the peculiar wares by which they would attract candidates to their pulpits. And as if, on the side of the churches, this were not humiliation enough, we have on the side of the ministers a compelled experience that is to our rebuke and shame. A minister finding himself for any reason without a charge and wishing a field of labor, has no one in all our broad communion competently informed as to the openings and officially authorized to put the now unemployed minister in connection with them. The churchless minister must buttonhole friends, must resort to correspondence, must apply to vacant churches, must solicit hearings and begin a process of candidating, and sometimes, in sheer and desperate strait for a living. submit himself to mortifications and personal humiliations that to sensitive souls are tortures worse than the stake. Out of this evil has grown another. Recognizing the discouragement and difficulty of securing a charge when without charge, the feeling has more or less come to prevail that a minister must keep his field by hook or crook until he find another. Hence the spectacle of a minister holding on to a charge of which he is in possession after his usefulness is ended and almost every-body in the parish is wishing for the termination of the pastorate. It needs only the slightest consideration to see that here is a great folly and a great wrong. . . . that hundreds of churches without preaching and hundreds of ministers without charges is a condition of things that ought to be intolerable. It involves great waste of values. It subjects a sacred profession to humiliating experiences. It exposes parishes to drought and barrenness. It is indefensible at

the bar of even any common business judgment and from no possible point of view can be sanctioned by an intelligent Christian conscience." In support of the above terrible indictment I submit also part of a letter lately received by me from a minister in the West-a man of sufficient standing to be the "stated clerk" of his Presbytery, and late Moderator of the Synod of his State. He says: "An experience of more then twenty years in the Presbyterian ministry has confirmed me in the belief that the most glaring injustice is perpetrated upon our minis-ters and their families by our present system of unstable pasterates. For the most trivial rea-sons ministers are turned adrift, with no prospective field or home. So universal has this sys-tem of compulsory eviction become in all this region of the West that a three years' continuance in a field is considered a phenomenally long pastorate. Many of our best and most godly ministers are forced by this high-handed and outrageous procedure to become clerical tramps, begging for a morsel of bread and a temporary lodgment with some church for a few uncertain months"-and this in the Presbyterian Church with its polity of the so-called "settled min-

There is one point connected with this painful matter which should be clearly seen, to wit, that the people are not to blame, for most surely that the people are not to blame, for most surely a congregation has the right to be dissatisfied with an unacceptable minister. That the root of the evil is in the system—the polity—of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches is manifest from the fact that the Methodist Church has none of this trouble, its system of "term service." with provision for home and field, being the safety-valve which prevents the usual Presbyterian and Congregational explosion.

A PRESBYTEMAN MINISTER.

## HOW HE GOT A STORY.

A Chicago Newspaper Man's Pursuit of One That Has Not Been Printed in Detail.

From the Chicago Times-Herold. The other evening the head of the news staff of a local daily was standing in front of the Palmer House. An elegantly dressed young woman suddenly stopped before him, and with evident embarrassment inquired the way to the Casino. The direction was given and the news-paper man added that the place was closed. "Closed I" echoed the woman in surprise,

"Yes; it hasn't been open for several months."

"Oh, well," she continued, "I guess it is all right, any way. I am a stranger in the city; a gentleman and his wife from New York asked me to meet them at 8 o'clock in front of the Casino to go to the theater. I supposed we were going to some other theatre and asked me to meet them where they thought would be most convenient for me."

She thanked him, gave him a smile which he remembered afterward, and passed on. A minute later the newspaper man threw away the remnant of his cigar. A bit of ashes, caught by the wind, fell upon his coat lapel. In brushing it off his hand accidentally touched his cravat. The searfjoin which had nestled there a moment before was gone. 'Yes; it basn't been open for several months.

Thousands of Eik Starved.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CHEYENE, Wyo., April 21.—Gustave Schnitzer, State Game and Fish Commissioner, has received an interesting report from his deputy stationed in Jackson Hole, south of the Yellow stone National Park. The warden reports that 25,000 head of elk tried to winter in the district but that there was not food enough for them, and that 5,000 head of eak game 2,500 full-grown animals have died of starvation during the winter. The ranchmen of the region have been colleged to guard their hay stacks in order to keep the elk from getting the hay put up for cattle. Fences of ordinary construction were inadequate to keep the elk out of meadows or inclosures where hay was put up.

# "LOG OF THE MAYFLOWER.

REALLYGOV. BRADFORD'S" HISTORY OF PLIMOUTH PLANTATION.

Pac-similes of the Manuscript Just Turner Over to Mr. Bayard Are in the New York Libraries-That Manuscript Riself Is Probably Not Governor Bradford's Original.

There are fac similes in several New York city libraries of the so-called "log of the May flower." which was turned over to former Ambassador. Bayard by the Bishop of London on Thursday, The so-called log is the well-known "History of Plimouth Plantation," written by William Bradford, first of the Pilgrim Governors. It is be lieved by many authorities that the manuscript turned over to Mr. Bayard is the original written by Gov. Bradford's own hand. Others, and their contention has been supported by many Euglish and American newspapers, believe that the Bishop of London's Fulham MS, is an early copy of the history as written by Gov. Bradford, This opinion is based upon the opinions of those learned in differentiating handwritings. There believe that the Bishop of Lonion's Ms. is a copy made within twenty or thirty years of

Bradford's time.

Gov. Bradford had the historian's instinct-he kept records of events, and took every opportunity to collect letters bearing upon Pherim history. In 1647 and 1648 he compiled the history of the colony from 1602 up to the time of writing. This manuscript history was handed down, it is believed, in his own family. Mor-ton's "New England's Memorial," published in 1609, is almost altogether made up of libera quotations from Gov. Bradford's through, Late in the seventeenth century the history came into the hands of the Rev. Thomas Prince, who put it in the Old South Church collections The Rev. Mr. Prince said that this copy was the The Rev. Mr. Prince said that this copy was the original, as "writ by the hand of Gov. William Bradford," But Prince was universelved when holding forth upon the value of his collection. Upon his verseity in this particular stance rests the entire contention for the intenticity of the Bishop of Londons Mr. While it was in the possession of Prince I was also used as material for Gov. Historians as "History of New England," When Prince I will in 1758, it was left to the Old South Chillen, in the care of the deatons.

After the evacquation of Boston in 1777 the British soldiery ransacked the innermal in the tower of the Old South Church. Gov. Head ford's lefter book, which was part of the discount of the discount of the care was exertised to No.

After the evacuation of Boston in 1777 the British soldiery ransacked the museum in the tower of the Old South Church. Go. 15 of ford's letter book, which was part of the historical treasure kept there, was carried to Not Scotia by the British, and only part of the historical treasure kept there, was carried to Not Scotia by the British, and only part of the ever is the control of the Protestent Edward History of the Protestent Edward History of the Protestent Edward Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, published a "History of the Protestent Edward Work is a reference to a "MS, distory of the Pantation of Pymouth in Follam Library." There were citations from the volume there referred to. They were observed to be idealed with the citations from the lost "Bradford History" made by Prince, Morton, and History made by Prince, Morton, and Historianson, John Wingate Thornton of Boston, according to Prof. Justin Winson and other authorities, has the credit of first noticing the correspondence between the ameter and modern citations. Soon after this the Massachusetts Historical Society, through Charles Beane, obtained from the Hishop of London, whose property the Fulham Library is, the privilege of examining, and, finally, in 1836, of publishing the MS. Their publication is contained in that society's "Collections, Fourth Series, Vol. III." The Astor, Lenox, and Columbia libraries have copies of this volume.

Within a year the London MS, has been copied in fac-simile by a photo-lithographic process. Under the title "History of Pinnouth Plantation, by William Bradford," these fac-similes may be seen at the Lenox and Columbia libraries. The price of the fac-similes is \$25 a copy.

The portions of Bradford's history which record the younge of the Mayflower are contained in chapters 8 and 9. They have often been reprinted. Samples showing how different the chronicle is from the ordinary conception of a ship's log may be seen in the following:

[Extracts from a letter of Robart Cushman to Cashe providence. There was a proud & ver

Inrowne overtord. Thus his curses light on his owne head; and it was an astonishmente to all his fellows, for they noted it to be ye just hand of God upon him.

In the first few flyleaves of the MS, is a Hebrew glossary, in the same handwriting as the body of the history. It purports to be written by Gov. Bradford because of his longing desire by Gov. Brustord because of his longing desire to see with "owne eyes something of that most ancient language and holy tongue in which the Law the oracles of God were wrote, and in which God and his angels spake to the holy patriarks of old time. In the back is a list of the Mayflower's company, the original or all since published, and after that a record of the parish of Fulham, added after the volume was taken to England. The entire MS has many annotations by the Rev. Thomas Prince.

SIGHTS IN WESTERN KANSAS.

Stores Converted Into Farmhouses-Hydrants and Bonds All That Is Left of a City.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 29.-Ten years ago, when the great speculative boom swept over the West, the western half of Kansas, then in the centre of the Great American Descri, was a fiof operation where Eastern speculators planted fortunes only to see them melt away. Total and cities grew up rapidly, with nothing to upon for their support but the Staked Fig. and the scattered stock ranches along the Arkansas River and its tributaries. Town speculators plotted miles of barren latel sold it for fabulous prices. They were findered by another class of boomers who three-tell has ern money in electric light plants, and will others built mills and elevators without consider ering the possibility of growing wheat and corn

and to fisseigar. A bit of ashes, caught by the wind, fell upon his coat lapel. In brushing it wind, fell upon his coat lapel. In brushing it of the wind, fell upon his coat lapel. In brushing it of the wind, which an accidentally concluded a more of the wast tworth a dellar, anyway." he said to himself consolingly, "and she's welcome to a great story in that woman if I could only find the ragain and make her talk."

His intended visit to the theatre was given up to the ragain and make her talk. "He intended visit to the theatre was given up to the ragain and make her talk."

His intended visit to the theatre was given up to the ragain and make her talk. "He canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to face with the waster later he canne face to waster later he

"Now, children," said the school teacher.
"you have just read the steep about the littlebird that fell in a spring and was drowned. Who
can tell me what a spring let.

Several bright little boys and girls held up
their hands, and one was esked for her answer.
"It comes before the Fourth of July." She walls.
"Oh, no, I do not mean the season," explained
the teacher. "I mean the spring that the little
bird was drowned in."

A little girl waved her hand frantically.
"Well, you may answer," said the teacher.
"A spring is water coming up out of
ground with a health resort built up around." From the San Francisco Post.

MAP OF THE NEW STORAGE RESERVOIR. level it is thirty-eight feet deep. There are then 1,000,000,000 gallons of water in store there. How long would that amount last the city! Fifty years ago, when New York 500,000 inhabitants, it used 40,000, 000 gallons a day, and the 1,000,000,000 would have sufficed for twenty-five days. But New York has grown steadily and rapidly and its consumption of water has increased in much greater proportion, until the city uses more for each inhabitant than any other big city in the world. In 1870 the population was 842,292, and used 77,000,000 gallons of water a day. In 1880 the population was 1,206,299, and used 92,000,000 gallons of water daily. In 1890 it had increased to 1.710,715, and used 145,000,000 gallons of water a day. To-day the consumption is more than 225,000,000 gallons a day and almost 250,000,000 gallons. In case of any accident which would cut off the city's supply the lake in Central Park would

by engineers nearly twenty years ago. In 1884 lhe Aqueduct Commissioners became convinced of the necessity of providing for it. Even then it was believed that the only piece of ground that could be used for the purpose would be the one finally selected, and at the adoption of the general plan for the new Croton Agm, which is building, it was resolved to increase the size of the new aqueduct from a capacity of 250,000,000 gallons a day, from the Central Park Reservoir to Jerome Park, to a capacity of 318,000,000 gallons a day from Jerome Park to the Croton Lake. In April of the following year Mr. Fteley began surveys of the whole country between the Harlem liver and the upper part of Yonkers and the Hudson and the Sound to find the best and cheapest site for the reservoir. Levels were taken and soundings made to the rock by borings. This work was continued until June, 1886. It had been found that there was but the one site for the reservoir in all that territory that would meet the necessary conditions. The elevation for the site was already fixed by the flowing level of the water in the aqueducts.

sappear in about four days, if the city continued to use its regular amount of water, and with the greatest economy could not last more than a few days. Long before the last of it would be gone there would be a water famine in many parts of the town, for with every foot or two that its level would be lowered the supply would be cut off from the upper stories houses to which it just reaches now. It is to supplement this immediate source of supply with another reservoir that hundreds of workingmen and scores of powerful engines are at work tearing away untains of rock and earth and changing the whole face of nature over a large tract on the heights beyond Fordham, between Bedford Park and Kingsbridge, where the famous old Jerome

Park race course once attracted its thousands, Big as were the grounds that held the old race track, the clubhouse, the grand stand, the betting ring, and the many stables, they now form but about one-third of the area that will soon be covered with drinking water thirty feet deep. In the ballroom of the old Jockey Club house there are moving now the steel limbs of great engines and pumps which, forced by the power of steam, are giving activity to devices for tearing away every landmark which nature set over this domain. In the iong rows of buildings, where many a race horse has been cared for, forge fires blaze, mechanics work, or hundreds of men live, and in the Oak Hill Clubhouse engineers pore over maps and drawings. In the clubhouse which James Gordon Bennett built for the Polo Club the contractor has his headquarters. Its big desorated dining room is divided for office purposes by unpainted deal partitions and its parior is littered with drawing, boards and desks. Oaks centuries old, chestnuts and other remnants of the original forest, and fine fruit trees have fallen before the axes of the workingmen and have been dragged into the mouth of a sawmill that grunts and groans and puffs on a rocky reef.

Where fashion entered the old racing grounds Big as were the grounds that held the old race

THE POWER HOUSE AND CENTRAL EXCAVATION.

"We could not use a valley," said Mr. Friey air for the very said of this recently, "for that would partitions and its partition and its partitions and its partitions and its partition and its partition and its partition a